## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

SEPTOR N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-LEAS, THE FORSAREN WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- CENTEAL PARK. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE -ONE TOUCH OF NATURE-FRENCH SPT.

GAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Supple

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- COLLERN BAWN

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -THOUBADOUR-JACK AND THEATRE FRANÇAIS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, RISETTE LA MI LIONNAIRE—LES CODE DES FERMES—LE FUREUR, DE L'ASOUR

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Mis. LAVINIA WASHEN-COMMODORD NUTZ, &c., at all hours— CRUSS OF GOL.—Morning, Afternoon and Evening. BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad as -Ethiopian Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c. - Lauge WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.-HAPPY FAMILY.

CLINTON HALL, Astor Place. - MESSES. BEITTAN AN FIRM'S EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PROCHOLOGY. BEOADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway .- Living Will AMERICAN MUSIC HALL. No. 444 Broadway.-Bat PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

New York, Tuesday, February 3, 1862.

### THE SITUATION.

The latest news from Suffolk represents that the enemy was last night in force between sixteen and seventeen miles from there this side of the Blackwater. Our troops had taken every precaution to attack him again should be advance farther towards Suffolk. There is now no evidence that an engagement will ensue immediately.

Our correspondence from that quarter to-day gives a full detail of Gen. Corcoran's plan of operations in the recent battle, and gives credit to the skill of the commander and the valor of the

With regard to the reported disabling of the Union iron-clad Montank, in the Ogeochee, off Fort McAllister, there are two very different versions abroad. The Richmond and Savannah papers say that the Montank came up to the fort in fine style. and that she wan the only boat engaged. Their shell and shot were broken to pieces as they struck her sides, but her turret was so badly injured that she had to haul off. The other in the meantime remained below 'a bend of the river, entirely out the action. On the other hand, the Navy Department received a despatch last night from Fortress Monroe, stating that there is no truth in the report that the Montauk was disabled; that Commander Worden lay under the enemy's guns for four hours, and that their shot had no more effect upon his vessel than hail stones

Nothing had been heard at Port Royal of the capture of the gunboat Isaac Smith in Stone river. In addition to the news we gave yesterday relative to the reported destruction of the Oreto or Florida, we have since learned that a leading mercantile house of Havana sent word off to the Columbia, as she was about leaving that port, that the robel vessel had been destroyed.

It is stated, upon the authority of the Righmond Whig, that the British steamer Princess Royal was surrounded and captured by a fleet of Union gunboats while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston on Thursday, with a valuable cargo from Halifax. She had on board six hundred barrels of powder, two Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, eight hundred and eighty bales of forty-four bales of hardware, ninety-five cases of boots, two hundred and twenty-nine bags of coffee. five hundred boxes of tin and other valuables. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, were captured with the ves-

The port of Galveston had been declared open to the trade of all nations friendly to the South by s proclamation of General Magruder's, which he sent forth under a neutral register to a neutral port. The merchants of these friendly countries are invited to resume their usual commercial intercourse with the port, now that it is in the possession of the rebel forces.

Despatches from Morehead City, North Carolina say that the great Southern expedition is now ready, and that the waters between there and Beaufort are black with vessels of all kinds, which are only awaiting the abatement of the severe gale which has been prevailing for the past five days to take their departure for their destination. The army is in a splendid condition and in the very best of spirits. They are eager for the coming fray, with all its flattering prospects of success. The enemy are terribly flustered and are trembling with fear; for they know the storm is coming.

Jeff. Davis had a conference last week with Governor Vance, of North Carolina, upon the relations of that State with the Southern Confederacy, meeting him for that purpose at Franklin Depot, Virginia, on the Blackwater. Governor Vance plainly informed Jeff. Davis that North Carolina would insist upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for the protection of North Carolina from any further Union advances. North Carolina has now eighty thousand troops in the

rebel service. CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from the President of the Smithsonian Institution, suggesting that George E. Badger, of North Carolina, ought no longer to be a member of the Board of Regents, as he had not attended any of the meetings, and was, moreover, in the rebel army. The petition of Madison Y. Johnson was presented, setting forth that he was arrested in August last by order of the Becretary of War, and imprisoned until the 13th of September, and that no reason was ever assigned for the arrest or discharge. Mr. Richardson moved for a select committee to inquire into the facts; but the petition was laid on the table by a vote of 22 against 16. The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill granting peny clary aid to Missouri in communicipating slave The Paymaster General was directed to Senate what payments, if any, were made to the semy up to the 31st of August, and, if some were 1 to 12 the work-

made, what was the reason for such non-payment The bill making appropriations for executi lative and judicial expenses was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, with the exception of \$5,000 for the survey of the Minnesota river and the Red river of the North, were concurred in. The Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were also concurred in. The Senate bill amendatory of the act for the collection of direct taxes in insur rectionary districts was passed. The debate on the bill authorizing the President to employ negroes as soldiers was then resumed. After an animated discussion the bill was passed by vote of 85 against 55, and the House adjourned.

### THE LEGISLATURE

Both the Senate and Assembly of our State Legislature were in session for a short time last evening; but neither body transacted much busiess. In the Senate, a report on the assessmen laws was rendered on behalf of the committee appointed during the sitting of the last

In the Assembly, the Speaker announced the committee to act in conjunction with a committee from the Senate in the drafting of a bill for the establishment of a State hospital and asylum for vounded and invalid soldiers. The consideration of resolutions on arbitrary arrests was made the special order for Monday evening next. The annual report of the trustees of the Astor Library

The two houses of the Legislature will go int joint session to-day for the election of a United States Senator, to fill the seat of the Hon. Presto King, whose term expires on the 4th of March proximo. Both the republican and democratic members yesterday held caucuses to nominate can didates. In the republican caucus ex-Governo Morgan was nominated on the second ballot. The democratic caucus made no nomination, but ad journed to meet again this morning. It is no hought likely, however, that they will nominate a candidate. Governor Morgan's election as United States Senator may, in all events, he considered as

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Tinklepaugh, arrived at this port last night from Asoinwall, with advices from Central America and the South Pacfic, and \$306,000 in treasure from California. The news by this arrival is interesting out not important.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yes terday resolutions designating the HERALD t publish the Common Council proceedings and city advertisements, and directing the Printing Com mittee to report an economical plan for doing the printing and advertising for the Corporation, were referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising. A communication was received from Comptroller Brennan in opposition to the issue of fractional currency, which he considered a viola-tion of law, and that he must, therefore, decline to execute the provisions of that ordinance. The Comptroller states that it would cost \$95,000 for the expense of preparing the plates. The Comp roller also says that he is opposed to the purcha of the Fort Ganesvoort property, as he considers the title is not good, and his convictions have been thus formed from the fact of Mr. Draper's forme connection with the sale and purchase of that pro perty. The balance in the hands of the Chamber d County Treasurer on the 24th ult. was \$1.868,048. After the transaction of some unin portant business the Board adjourned.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. Councilman Webster pre sented a petition from a gauger of liquors and oils, who represented that he had been prevented from performing some work as a gauger in Jersey City, in consequence of his not being a resident there. The petitioner therefore urged on the Common Council the propriety of protecting gaugers resident in this city by the passage of a imilar ordinance. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The annual report of the receipte and expenditures of the Cooper Union for the yea 1862 was received, and shows that the total receipts (including a balance of \$937 55 from 1861) amounted to \$19,453 82. The expenditures amount ed to \$19,276 50, leaving a balance in the treasur, on the 1st of January, 1863, of \$177.32. The Committee on Donations and Charities reported in favor of donating \$96 to defray the penses of Francis Kavanagh, a New York volun teer, who died on the 8th ult. from wounds receiv spoke against the adoption of the resolution, on the ground that it would form a precedent for numberless applications of a similar nature. The resolution was lost by a vote of thirteen in the negative to nine in the affirmative. It was subsequently reconsidered and referred to the Commit tee on National Affairs. The Board adjourned until Monday evening next, at five o'clock.

The Tammany Society held a regular monthly meeting at the Old Wigwam last night, but, after a session of some ten minutes, adjourned without

transacting any business of importance.

Mr. Wendell Phillips last evening delivered lecture on the "Lost Arts," at the Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Mercantile Library As sociation. The hall was well filled by a very

respectable and intelligent audience.

The February term of the Court of General Ses sions commenced yesterday morning, Recorde Hoffman on the bench. A panel of Grand Juror was sworn, and Mr. Daniel H. Tompkins appointed foreman. The Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury embraced nothing of interest beyond the usu al topics prescribed by law. Daniel McCarth; pleaded guilty to an indictment of burglary in th third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months.

Judge Shipman yesterday sentenced Zacharia Seaver to two years' imprisonment, without hard labor. The prisoner was recently convicted of forging a sailor's land warrant.

The Chicago Tribune says:—"Old Whitecoat Ho-

race Greeley never had much political sense, and he is never so dangerous to anybody as to his riends." The rogues are falling out.

The stock market was lower yesterday throughout th lat, the decline of the day being from 1 to 21/2 per cen Money was very active at 6 a 7 per cent. Gold fluctuated actively between 156% and 158%, closing 156% bid. Exchange closed at 174 a 175. The bank statement shows ease of \$694,024 in deposits, \$509,235 in loans, and

an increase on survey.

\$330,238 in specie.

Business in cotton yesterday was restricted, and though prices were essentially the same as on Saturday the market was less buoyant. Flour and wheat sold less freely at former quotations, while heavy transactions occurred in corn at an advance of 1c. a 2c. Pork, lard acon and cut meats were in good request, as also were whiskey, tallow, tobacco, bay, hope and wool. Spirits of turpentine was up to \$2.95 a \$3.05, and more active. Moderate sales of groceries were effected, prices ruling very firm. The bulk of the freight engagements was for Li-verpool, at unchanged rates.

OUR HORRIBLY DIRTY STREETS.-The streets of this city are now in the most disgracefully dirty condition. The contractors for street cleaning seem to belong to the radical party. such a decided aversion have they to the use of the pick and the shovel. Although there was plenty of opportunity to clean Broadway thoroughly on Sunday, the mud and snow of last week still remain a nuisance, an annoyance and an inconvenience. If there be one honest official in the city government we hope he will investigate this matter; and we trust that the Comptroller will refuse to pay a single cent to one at Port Hudson and one at Vicksburg. The sentractors until they earn the money by

Important Measures Before Congress-A

There are two important measures now pending before Congress, and a third may be expected, which, if adopted, will practically revolutionize the government of the United States We expect, too, the final passage and Executive approval of these three measures before the expiration of the present session. They are:-

First-The financial scheme of Mr. Secretary Chase, which substantially contemplates the absorption of the local banks of the several States as banks of circulation into the paper money issues of the federal government.

Second -The militia and enlistment bill of Mr Senator Wilson, which provides for conferring upon the President absolute authority over the nilitia of the several States.

Third-A bill granting to the President, at his discretion, the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

In these measures it will be readily per ceived that the powers over the several Sta sessed by the President of the United States will be practically the powers of the Autocrat of all the Russias, or the powers of an absolute despotism. But the plea upon which these measures are urged—the plea of the emancipation proclamation, the dangerous but over whelming plea of "military necessity"—will carry them through. Old fashioned conservatives nay say that this is the tyrant's plea of necessity, for which there is no necessity; they may say that these things create a federal dictator, and overthrow all the checks and balances of the constitution designed to guard the reserved local rights of the States and of the people; but all such remonstrances will fail, in view of the extremes to which the constitutional powers of Congress may be strained.

Power is always stealing from the many to the few. This is an old axiom, the truth of which has been proved in the experience of every nation and tribe on the face of the globe, of modern or ancient times. We need not, however, go further to the eastward than Rome for a great revolutionary movement which will apply to our present position and here we have a suggestive examin the concessions of power granted by the Roman Senate to Cæsar. The democratic party around him, alarmed at the rapid strides of the State to a dictatorship, attempted to head it off by the assassination of Cæsar; but the results operated only to make "confusion worse confounded. A dictatorial triumvirate followed, and next another bloody civil war, and next the complete triumph, under Augustus, of the imperial establishment attempted by his uncle. So Napoleon the First, on the ruins of the first French republic, set up his imperial sway; and, though pulled down by the hostile coalitions of Europe, his dynasty has been revived and flourished under his nephew, Napoleon the Third, and upon the ruins of the second republic. So Cromwell appointed the Protector of England, found it ecessary to play the part of a rigid dictator So Washington, in his day, might have put on the mantle of an absolute despot; but he preferred the nobler distinction of the "Father of

his Country." In his farewell address, as with the eve of prophet, he foresaw the troubles which have ome upon us, and warned us against them; but all in vain. We are now in the throcs of disso lution and reconstruction, and whether the end will be "the Union as it was." or a pair of military despots, or a half dozen petty mock republics of the South American school, no man can at present determine. The people of the rebellious Southern States have already achieved the blessings such as they are, of the most absolute military despotism. They are, to a great extent, the willing victims of the most ferocious reign of terror of modern times, not excepting that of Dr. Francia over Paraguay. But, as the despotic government of an oligarchy is their real object. the leaders of the rebellion understand each other and work together harmoniously. On our sures of the government, which cramp the rights of the States, so long exercised in peace, and the liberties of the people, so long enjoyed, are measures which are stoutly resisted by the "fierce democracic." Thus we have a divided North against a united South, while our government is steadily drifting towards a military consolidation of power, legislative, executive and indicial.

Nor do we see any inviting door of escape open to us. If the Congressional measures we have indicated shall become laws of the land before the close of the present Congress, we can hardly expect their repeal during the next Congress; and with the election of the Congress next succeeding we shall have another Presidential election. In that election the democrati and conservatives opposed to the arbitrary acts and extreme measures of the present administration may overthrow it and come into the control of the government. But in this event we suspect that they will rather use the extraordinary powers which they will inherit than cast them off. We have seen enough of the democratic party to know that upon a question of power or plunder, it will squabble to the ninth part of a hair. In looking, therefore, beyond the present administra tion to the next, we are inclined to believe that unless we put down this rebellion meantime the overshadowing supremacy of the federal government, which we are soon to realize, will not be diminished, but will go on until it shall have culminated in a consolidated despotism, or in a number of petty military republics, inces santly fighting each other.

Our hope is in the land and naval forces of the Union now in the field. Properly appropriated in the execution of the great work before them, these forces are fully competent to accomplish their work before the 1st of May If they fall 'hey will fail because of the incom petency of an administration which neither the monopoly of the power over the purse, and the sword, and individual liberty, nor "the Pope" bull aginst the comet," will redeem. We must settle with this rebellion with our fleets and armies now enveloping it, or the Union and our popular institutions will, we fear, be superseded by a divided country and despotic institutions, or by universal anarchy.

THE VICKSBURG CUT-OFF.-Attention is now generally directed to the cut-off dug by Gene ral Williams opposite Vicksburg. If that canal proves successful Vicksburg will be made an inland town, and it will only be necessary to capture Port Hudson in order to have control of the whole Mississippi. If the cut-off turns out a failure, then there will be two battles to fightsuccess of Williams' canal is equivalent, therefore, to the saving of a battle.

Extraordinary Developments of the Designs of Napoleon Against Sextee and the United States.

The Emperor Napoleon has at last stated openly what are his intentions regarding the conquest of Mexico. His letter, addressed to General Forey, who commands the French forces now invading the Mexican republic, is sufficiently explicit to remove all doubts from the minds of our people as to the nature of the Mexican expedition. Napoleon writes to Gen. Forey:- "In the present state of the civilization of the world the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe; for it is she who feeds our manufactories and gives life to our commerce. We have an interest in thisthat the republic of the United States be power ful and prosperous; but we have none in thisthat she should seize possession of all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from thence the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole dispen ser of the products of the New World."

That is, Napoleon is engaged in Mexico combatting the spread of our influence and power on this continent, and he is fully deter mined to conquer that country for the purpose of erecting it into a barrier against our future aggrandizement. Thus his pretended desire to benefit the people of Mexico is a sham, his real purpose, as he now expresses it, being to check the growing prosperity of the American repub lic. The correspondence intercepted by the Davis government relating to the intrigues of France for the possession of Texas goes to prove how firmly Napoleon is decided upon obtaining a footbold on this continent. He no doubt argued that, were the Union reconstructed, or even a separation agreed to, he would by the possession of Texas be enabled to check all tendencies towards the occupation or protectorate of Mexico by either North or South.

The avowals of Napoleon as to his real designs in Mexico, and his expressed determination to increase the power of the Latin races on this continent, are forced from his Majesty by the discussions of his plans which have just taker place before the Spanish Cortes. In these debates General Prim, who has always been ad verse to the policy of Napoleon in Mexico, doubtless because he foresaw that France wished to make a catspaw of Spain and rear for herself all the solid advantages to result from the expedition-General Prim, we repeat endeavored to show that any joint action in the matter was injudicious. He did not succeed we are at liberty to suppose, as we now hear that the Spanish Ministry is dissolved, and that O'Donnell is charged with the construction of a new Cabinet. This means that Spain i likely now to act in concert with France, and that the intrigue against the spread of our power will be all the more formidable from the fact that France will have an ally in her inimical

The explanations given in the Chamber of Deputies at Madrid by Mr. Mon, so lately Spanish Ambassador at the French Court, and at presen a member of the above mentioned Legislature prove that for some time Napoleon has desire to interfere in Mexico, and that it was only the great power of the United States which deter red him. Mr. Mon asserts that five years ago the Mexican question was a subject of daily dis cussion between himself and Count Walewski. the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He say that France was afraid to act in the matter with out the concurrence of England. Mr. Mon reviewed the conduct of France and England as regards their desire to mediate in Mexico in pacific manner, and states that "all interventions begin in a pacific manner, but all end in war." Mr. Mon sent, while he was Ambassador in Parls, the following despatch to Senor Collantes, the Spanish Premier :-"I know that the idea of a monarchy please the Mexicans. The occasion is a favorable one for a solution. We are all offended, and cal all intervene in Mexico now, as the United States are much weakened." He sent the despatch to Madrid, and a few hours after rebeyond a doubt what were the intentions of France towards Mexico. He was enabled to report to his government that France would act with prompt decision, and was informed in return that Spain would join France in the Mexican expedition. We all know that England and Spain withdrew from any farther joint action with France when they ascertained the real motives of Napoleon in undertaking the invasion of the Mexican republic, and we suppose both these Powers were actuated by the fear of an inevitable conflict with the people of the United States in case Napoleon's plans for conquest and domination on this continent were adhered to. The secession of England and Spain did not, however, deter Napoleon in his invasion of Mexico. He had fully made up his mind to overrun the country and establish a monauthy in the place of the weak Mexican republic. He saw that we were enfeebled by intestine war, and so he persevered in his origi nal plans.

We publish in another column reports from the French "Yellow Book" showing what Baron Mer cier, French Minister at Washington, is doing towards "accustoming the government of the White House to the recognition of the South by France." The Emperor Napoleon is in diplomacy the great genius which his uncle was in war. But history teaches us that Napoleon the First became ambitious from long continued success, and that he undertook to overrun the mighty empires of Russia and Central Asia There must ever be a limit to the power of man, and Napoleon the First was ruined by the immensity of his ambitious plans. Napoleon the Third has succeeded beyond all precedent in diplomacy; but has he not allowed success to make him over ambitious, and is he not undertaking that which must ruin him, when he endeavors to control this continent: Assuredly he must now realize that his scheme for the progress and power of the Latin races on this continent are vain. He has miserably failed in Mexico, and should he imitate the example of the First Napoleon, and madly press on, spite of the warnings which he must read in every check which overtakes his forces, like his illustrious relative, he will surely find a St-

Now that the citizens of both North and South know the nature of Napoleon's plans, a desire to defeat them will become general, and we feel assured that ere many years, or perhaps months, the people of the United States Southern and Northern, will expel the forces of France from this continent, even should they be aided by Spain. The consequences of the revelations made by Napoleon himself as to his designs against this country and Mexico will be more serious than he could have imagined. Our government will now doubtless lay aside

all other questions, and will work for the Union. We shall now hear no more of the negro, unless the people in power are mad. A plan involving our destinies is openly betrayed by a monarch who states that our progress must be stopped. Surely we shall not submit to the interference on this continent of any European Power. The plans of Napoleon we must defeat, and to do this we must set to work with a singleness of purpose. We must save the Union, and then assert our supremacy upon the American continent. It may not be amiss here to state' that for the future we shall expect no more such assurances from the authorities at Washington as those which appear from time to time in the Washington tele grams, to the effect that "our relations with foreign Powers are quite satisfactory." This sham Napoleon has himself exposed, and we hope the lesson will benefit those we refer to. The American people are well aware that a crisis in their national existence has arrived. and they would prefer, doubtless, that their government should not systematically deceive them upon any subject. Let us know who are our friends, who our enemies.

POOR GREELEY'S REPLY TO THURLOW WEED. In a recent number of the Albany Journal Thurlow Weed remarked that Greeley had been in favor of letting the cotton States go; that he had classored "Onward to Richmond" until he forced our army into the rebel trap at Bull run : that he admitted this fact in his "Just Once" confession, and that he was now intriguing for intervention. In a characteristic letter, signed "H. G.," in yesterday's Tribune, poor Greeley first denies the truth of Weed's statements, and then goes on to say that he was in favor of letting the cotton States go, and "now regrets that the offer was not made and acted on:" that he did write the "Just Once" confession as an apology for the "Onward to Richmond" articles in the Tribune. and that he is in favor of intervention within a year, and has written to Vallaudigham and Mer cier upon the subject. Thus, after giving Mr. Weed the lie direct, poor Greeley turns around and admits that Mr. Weed told the truth.

If Greeley had a particle of shame about him e never would refer to his "Just Once" confession. A more pitiable exhibition of moral pusillanimity has never disgraced the annals of ournalism. The "Onward to Richmond" articles were published in the Tribune, of which poor Greeley is the avowed and-though evidently non compos mentis-the responsible editor. Yet in the "Just Once" confession Greeley attempted to shift the blame for those articles upon the shoulders of Mr. Danc, his subordinate. Shortly after, unable to endure the presence of the man he had thus grossly wronged, Greeley intrigued Mr. Dana out of the Tribune ffice, just as the guilty Macbeth had Banquo murdered to rid himself of a perpetual rebroach. Now, as Greeley has again opened the liscussion, we desire to know who is the editor of the Tribune if poor Greeley is not. Has Greeley a keeper, who is the real editor? Is Gay, who admits that "the HERALD is constantly shead, and we are obliged to copy from it,' promoted to this office? Since poor Greeley has resigned who leads the Tribune gang That is the question of the day.

MAJOR AND BRIGADIER GENERALS WITHOUT Сомманр.—Secretary Stanton has recently reported to Congress a list of twenty-four major and brigadier generals not in active service. To this list must now be added the names of Butler, Burnside, Franklin and Sumner. Looking over the list, we find the names of McClellan, Fremont, Buell and others, but are most attracted by the conspicuous cognomen of Cas sius M. Clay. Opposite Clay's name are the following significant comments:-"Not in service since June 17, 1852, when appointed. As signed to General Butler, but did not report." That is to say, this major general, though receiving his full pay, has never a day's service, and, though ordered to . .... General Butler, refused to do so. There have occa sionally been cases where an officer who behaved himself in this manner was ignominiously dismissed from the army. If the Secretary of War desires to know Clay's address, in order to send him a discharge, he will find it advertised in the papers, as this major general, having concluded his political speeches and debates with George Francis Train, is now delivering lectures throughout the country.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION To-DAY .-- The election for United States Senator takes place to-day at Albany. There are balf a dozen republican candidates in the field and half a lozen candidates not yet publicly named, and who will be successful it is impossible to predict. Morgan has got the republican caucus nomination. That defeats the radicals. We might be in favor of Fernando Wood; but he stands not the slightest chance. A conservative must be elected, and we do not ee why General John A. Dix could not receive the requisite number of votes and be a most satisfactory candidate to the moderate men of both parties. There is undoubtedly no better man for the position.

ARTEMUS WARD AND THE PRESIDENT.-FOR some time past poor Greeley has been insisting upon a reconstruction of the Cabinet, on the ground that the President and the present Cabinet did not agree. Instead of taking poor Greeley's advice, the President has adopted a most novel, original, ingenious, peculiar, unique, remarkable, characteristic and successful plan by which he has restored harmony in the administration and can have his own way about anything he likes. Upon somewhat the same principle that Alexander the Great read the lliad before beginning a battle, the President now reads a chapter of Artemas Ward's book to his Cabinet before beginning business. The result is that the members are so convulsed with aughter and chuckle themselves into such an extremely good humor that they willingly endorse whatever the President proposes. scarcely know which most to admire, the simplicity, the sublimity or the success of this idea.

SPECULATION IN DRY GOODS.—The rage for speculating is spreading from Wall street to Broadway. The brokers speculate in gold and stocks, and the Broadway dealers are speculating in dry goods. Hence the calls upon the public to buy at once, as prices are going to be raised, and the rush of ladies to purchase enough goods to last them a year. Wall street has pushed gold up to 160, and Broadway intends to operate for a rise in dry goods also. Let the ladies be patient and serene and not get at all excited, and these speculators will be very badly bitten before summer comes. Grinoline should keep out of speculations by

EFFECT OF THE LAW TAXING COMMERCE. as predicted, the immense tax imposed by the act of July last on vessels entering at ports of the United States has given rise to much dissatisfaction among our merchants and shipowners, inasmuch as it is deemed by them to be unnecessarily burdensome, unjust and partial in its operation. Many, on entry of their vessels, have taken the ground that the act is in contravention of existing treaty stipulations, and have protested against the payment of the amount demanded.

This law has been in operation just one month, during which time there have been collected under it at this port alone twenty-eight thousand two hundred and four dollars-an amount far greater than was anticipated by either the friends or opponents of the law. The aggregate tonnage on which this has been paid is two hundred and eighty-two thousand and forty tons; and it will be seen that, if we calculate the value of the property taxed at fifty dollars per ton, the rate would be a little less than two and one-half per cent per annum on the total value of the vessels. Add to this the stamp tax, and the three per cent tax on excess of incomes over six hundred dollars per annum derivable from this source, and it may readily be seen that this class of property is excessively taxed.

Petitions for a modification or revision of the law have been circulated and signed by nearly all the leading shipping merchants and owners in this city, as well as in many of the maritime towns of New England, and forwarded to Congress; and, as we have one or two practical business men on the Committee of Commerce, to which these petitions have been referred, it is to be hoped that some speedy action will be taken by which we shall be relieved from a portion, at least, of this excessive tax on commerce. With these large taxes, added to the danger of being captured at sea by the Alabama and Oreto, our shipping stands a poor chance in these days of rebellion.

THE FUSS ABOUT AREITRARY ARRESTS .- We notice that the editor of a Philadelphia paper was recently arrested by order of Secretary Stanton, confined for a day or two and then released. The consequence is that Secretary Stanton has made this editor a very great man, and that his paper, of which no one ever heard before, will now be read with avidity by thousands of people.

We regard this and all other such arrests as most absurd and mischievous blunders. In this particular case both Stanton and General Schenck were completely humbugged by Forney, who, by the arrest of an opposition editor and the suppression of an opposition paper, sought to help along his own weak journal, and at the same time give vent to the bitter spleen caused by Cameron's defeat. Such blunders are worse than crimes.

But Stanton's blunder is not a bit more absurd and ridiculous than the article eulogizing Jeff. Davis, which the editor in question published, and which gave Forney an opportunity to have the paper suppressed. Jeff. Davis is a most violent partisan and a detestable tyrant. Stanton's fault is that he seems inclined to make Jeff. Davis his model and to become just as violent and tyrannical. The arrest itself, the manner in which it was conducted and all the circumstances attending it ought to be fully investigated by the proper authorities, and Secretary Stanton should be summarily dismissed and properly punished.

# Musical. "MARTA" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Manager Grau received an earnost last night of the de light of our habitues of the Academy of Music at the resumption of opera. The house was filled, every place being taken, while crowds stood behind the seats The toilets were unusually fine; in fact it was a gala night. The artists seemed inspired on this asion, and cortainly they never sang better. It s scarcely worth while cutering into any details as repards the plot of the opers, Flotow's "Marta" is so wel known to the New York public.

Miss Kellogg, as Lady Renrietta, sang and acted most

charmingly. She entered fully into the spirit of her re

and received constant and well deserved appearant.

Mile. Morensi, who appeared for the first time as Nancy, had all in her favor—her flue conresh and pure, an appearance which is certainly eminently pleasing, and the hearty good will and applause of the public, who have

good will and applause of the public, who have voted Morensi an especial favorite. We anticipate a brilliant career for the artist when she has fully attained the excellence of which the promise is now great.

Signor Brignoll, having entirely recovered, ang the pleasing music of his role (Likonel) with his usual success. The applause bestowed upon his effects proved how greatly they were appreciated by the public. An enthusiastic and protonged encore of the "M apparituit amor" was acknowledged by the artist, but not granted, although the demand was certainly due hard to resist. Signor Susmi was an admirable Planket. He sang and played with spirit, and was duity appaisanted.

We have took space to mention in detail the moreouse which drew forth romand applause. The spinning quartette in the saccord act was inety and apiritedly rendered. Mica Reliage," "Last Rose of Summer" was encored with delight, and was most sweetly and effectively sing. We also wish to speak of the romanus which Brigood release to choose, it was most pleasingly rendered. In fact, to conclude the opera was a most decided success, all the artists rendering the music of their role must effectively.

Manager Grant has reason to be well pleased with his triumph of last evening.

ACADRAY OF MESIC MRODELVA. at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with Signora Lorin perform noe, one act of "The Travista," with Mile. Cor dier, will be sung. The good people of the civis will doubtless crowd their musical tempte on this occasion. They surely will if they desire a rare intuitial treat.

General Rousseau at Lauckster, Pa.
SEIENADE AND ESTRUMENTIC RECEITION—PAYELOTH
SPRECH BY GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

A seronade was given to General Rousseau here to night, and notwithstanding the badness of the weather an immense gathering of Indics and gentlemen turned out to meet the distinguished patriot from Kentucky. The venerable Dr. Mublenberg introduced General Rous-

eau, saying that his physical condition would allow his

The General then appeared on the bulcony of the hotel amid the outhusiastic cheers of the large assemblage Thanking the people for their cordial reception to as humble citizen, laboring in the interest of the govern ment, he said :--

humble citizen, laboring in the interest of the government, he said:—

I am not a politician, and never expect to be. Before the war began I was a lawyer, and since I have been a soldier. All I have ever asked has been men and means to put down this rebellion. My political creed is but a minute long. I am for the government of my fathers and for the friends of that government, and I am against the enemies of that government and all their friends, both North and South. He called on the people that they be so united as not to cripple the efforts of the soldiers in the field. No matter what your political predilections may be, unite to save the country, and after that settle questions of policy. Let not your difference of opinion weaken the arms of the brave men who are fighting that you may be free. In the Army of the Cumberland, in which I have the honor of commanding a division officers and men know only the cause their country. Aliare united in a common work. No dissensions or jeniousite weaken their force. From General Researchs, the here of Coristh and Murfreesboro, down to the humblest private in the ranks, there is an abiding confidence in the efficiency of the command and faith in the justness of the cause. When they go into battle they have no other purpose than to cresh go into hattle they have no other purpose than to cresh the rebellion and presserve the government. I fear the rales issues and make complaints—save the old diag and the government of your dialers, and then you can have the offices from now to elemity.

# False Report Corrected.

Takyrox, N. J., Feb. 2, 1863.
Colonel J. Cook, reported to have been killed and robbed at Falmouth, has arrived in this city. Instead of being killed and robbed, he returns with over one hundred thousand dollars to be distributed to (amilias of volum seers during the present week